ARRAIGNED RED-HANDED.

of Without Needless Delay.

They were equally prompt in the case of

D. I. Murphy, of Pennsylvania, has been ap-

cinted chief clerk of the pension bureau. He attered the service in 1871 and has risen by

Mr. D. B. Eaton Denies.

Civil Service Commissioner Eaton, being saked yesterday what he had to say concern-ing the charges made with the object of de-feating his confirmation by the Senate, said:

"Nearly every charge—every one not beneath my notice—is not only false, but so short-sighted that I am surprised that any person should notice thom. The records and reports of the commission will demonstrate the false-hood of most of them. It need not be assumed the author was mallelous, for he may have been blinded by some disappointment or vanity." He denies the charges categorically.

"France and Europe Since 1848."

"France and Europe Stace 1848."
As may be seen by advertisement Prof.
Alonzo Tripp, of Boston, the well-known traveler, author, and lecturer on Europe, may be expected to give shortly in Washington a course of at least three eventings of his descriptive series on the latest great epochs of French and European history, with personal reminiscences of the prominent actors, including the momentous castern question, illustrated by large colored maps painted expressly for this series.

An adjourned meeting of the committee of the Healy branch of the Irish National Leagu

The Congregational Church will be more than full on Friday and Saturday nights, to

Signal Office Changes,

Lieut. B. M. Purssell, of the signal corps, has been relieved as adjutant at the office of the chief signal officer by Lieut. F. W. Woodruf, Lieut. Purssell will be engaged in the prepa-ration of a new signal manual.

Story of an Incorrigible Girl. New Your, Nov. 25.—At Jefferson Market police court this afternoon Justice Kilbreth heard the case of William Peck, charged with

unning away from Stamford, Conn., with adle Gullfoil, the 14-year-old daughter of a scident of that town. Salle's father and sister ad followed her and were in court. They had

## Hendricks Dead

His Last Moments Unattended by Family or Friends.

A STRANGE AND SUDDEN END OF AN EVENTFUL LIFE.

The Vice President Succumbs to Unsuspected Disease.

"I AM FREE AT LAST; SEND

Action of the President and Other Officials.

Expressions of Grief and Regret from All Sides.

None But Mr. Cleveland Now Able to Act as President.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 25 .- Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice President of the United States, died very suddenly at his residence in this city at 4.45 o'clock this evening, under circumstances that were particularly distressing to his family and friends, insomuch as they had not anticipated a fatal termination of his brief illness and nobody was with him when the end came. H



returned from Chicago on Saturday last and since then had been complaining some-what of pain in his head and breast, but nothing serious was thought of it. Last reception given at the residence of Hon. John Cooper, treasurer of state, returning

home in their carriage about midnight, Mr. Hendricks had taken off the heavy clothing which he usually wore and put on a dress suit of lighter material, and before he a dress suit of lighter material, and before he got home be complained of chilliness and a certain degree of exhaustion, but attributed it to malarial influences. He sat by the fire for an hour or more before retiring, but declined to send for a physician although urged to do so. He slept restlessly until about 8 o'clock this morning, when he arose, dressed himself, and ate quite a hearty breakfest, saying that he felt much better and would attend to considerable delayed by the state of the state of the same than the same of the

and would attend to considerable delayed business during the day. He and Mrs. Hendricks walked out for nearly half an hour and he had apparently regained his physical vigor and cheerfulness.

An hour later, however, he began to be troubled with pains in the region of the stomach, and Mrs. Hendricks sent for the family physician, Dr. W. G. Thompson, a life-long and confidential friend of the Vice President. As the pains in the stomach continued to increase, he was given an emetic and afterwards an injection, and relief came in the natural way. He arose from his bed in which he had lain only a few minutes and read the mornivg papers,

llef came in the intural way. He arose from his bed in which he had lain only a few minutes and read the mornivg papers, talking cheerfully with his wife and an old house servant. Just before noon he had a relapse, however, and the physician was again summoned and administered the usual remedies, besides bleeding the patient, and Mr. Hendricks again expressed himself as being greatly relieved.

He remained in his room all afternoon, occasionally rising from his bed, to which he was compelled to return by the recurrence of the abdominal pains. To all callers who came, and they were numerous, he sent word that he was indisposed, but would be glad to see them to-morrow. About 4:30 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks, who had been at his bedside all day, went down into the parlor to see a caller who had come to consult with her regarding the affairs of a reformatory institution of which she was one of the managers, and she remained with him about twenty minutes.

Tom, a colored servant, and Harry Morgan, Mr. Hendricks's nephsw, and page in Washington, remained with him. The servant went out and Mr. Morgan stayed.

Mr. Hendricks tossed uneasily in his bed and complained of great pale, but suddenly

and complained of great palu, but suddenly it seemed to cease, and he said to his nephew: "I am free at last; send for Eliza," mephew: "I am free at last, send for Eliza,"
meaning his wife, and these were his last
words, for the young man, not realizing
the urgency of the message, did not deliver it at once.

Just before 5 o'clock Mrs. Hendrickscame into the room and found that her husband was dead.

The end of a long and eventful life had
come peacefully and quietly. He lay in

come percefully and quietly. He lay in the bed outside of the covering, only par-tally disrobed, with his eyes half closed as

tially disrobed, with his eyes half closed as if he were in a gentle sleep.

On his face there were no traces of grief or suffering, but a pallor had come over it that indicated only too pintily that he had passed away. It needed no close examination to tell that he was dead, and Mrs. Hendricks screamed and ran down stairs. A servant was dispatched to the residence of Dr. Thompson adjoining, and he came immediately, but by the time he had reached the bedside the limbs of the distinguished man were becoming cold and rigid, and to Mrs. Hendricks's pathetic appeal, "Oh, doctor, can't you do something?" he was obliged to answer, "it is too late."

Mrs. Hendricks became almost distracted with grief, and it was an hour or more before the became afficiently compressed to

fore she became sufficiently composed to give any information about her husband's last moments. The family servants, two of whom had lived with air. Hendricks for of whom had lived with air. Hendricks for years, ran about the house crying and monaing, and there was the utmost confusion for a time. When the news was bulletined down town it was generally discredited, yet in a very few minutes a hundred or more of Mr. Hendricks's close political and personal friends had hurried to the house. Very soon a great crowd collected around the entrance and on the street, and it was found necessary to refuse admission to any and all comers, except

admission to any and all comers, except the immediate relatives.

Mr. Hendricks died in his private cham-

days. His dressing-gown and slippers were at his bedside, and near by was a small stand, on which were various medicines and a gobiet of water.

Dr. Thompson says that in his opinion Mr. Hendricks died of paralysis of the brain, and there, will probably be a post-mortem examination to establish what the disease was.

and there, will probably be a post-mortem examination to establish what the disease was.

For several years Mr. Hendricks had not been a robust man, and was subject to frequent "bad spells," as he called them, during which he would be prostrated sometimes for days at a time. About two years ago he was confined to his room for several weeks by a gangrenous affection of the foot, which at the time it was feared would result in blood poisoning, and it was then thought that the end of his life was near at hand, but he apparently recovered entirely from this and was in his usual health.

While in Washington during the last session of Congress he was overworked and almost worn out by the press of publical matters, and upon his return here he signified his intention of laying aside all public business this summer and devoting the tima to recreation. He spent three weeks at Atlantic City fishing, bathing, and yeachting, and then came west and went to the northern lake resorts, and afterward to the Miami reservoir, in Ohfo, fishing. He returned from there two weeks ago, and at the time said that he never felt better in his life.

Last week, by special invitation, he attended the fat stock show at Chicago and was there recipient of considerable attending in the way of banquets and receptions, returning home on Saturday somewhat indisposed. At the reception he attended last night, however, he appeared to be unusually cheerful and remained much later than was his custom on such occasions.

The news of Mr. Hendricks's death spread rapidly throughout the city and there was a general expression of sorrow over it. Those who were his political enemies here were his personal friends, and to everybody who called on him, or whom he met, he had a pleasant word and greeting. There were crowds around the down-town bulletin boards all evening; while in the vicinity of his residence there was another crowd, all anxious to learn the particulars of his sudden demise.

Mr. Hendricks had been dead but a few minutes when forces of men began

den demise.

Mr. Hendricks had been dead but a few minutes when forces of men began draping the state, county, and city buildings, and throughout the night similar emblems were placed on nearly all the prominent business houses and residences, so that by morning the city will have put on a general garb of mourning.

the city will have put on a general garb of mourning.

Right Rev. Bishop Knickerbocker, bishop of the diocese of Indianapolis of the Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Hendricks was a life-long member, will, it is understood, preach a memorial sermon.

Ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald, who, with Mr. Hendricks, has shared the honors of his party in this state, said to-night: "No man in his day occupied a higher or more conspicuous position in his party or in public life than did Mr. Hendricks, and very few public men have had their official conduct less criticised than he. I think Mr. Hendricks is fairly entitled to the good name he has wrought out for himself in both public and private circles, and his death leaves a void in political circles in Indiana that will not soon or easily be filled."

Like expressions were heard on all sides Like expressions were heard on all sides

Like expressions were heard on all sides from leading members of both parties.

Since Mr. Hendricka's serious attack two years ago both Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks have been apprehensive of a sudden end of his life, and the attachment between them has grown very strong, almost sentimentally so. So intense had this become in fact that he would not consent for his wife to be away from him for any length of time. Only last week while in Chicago he accompanied Mrs. Hendricks even on her shopping expeditions. They had frequently talked over his condition and the probabilities of his early death, and it is evident that for several months past there has been a growing fear of this kind in his mind. Mr. Hendricks's method of living was simple and unpretentious. His house is an old-fashioned structure, large, and bullt so as to give the most room. It was furnished richly but in excellent taste, and

is an old-fashioned structure, large, and built so as to give the most room. It was furnished richly but in excellent taste, and it had a cheerful homelike appearance. When not engaged with callers, Mr. Hendricks devoted much of his time to his books, and his literary attainments were varied and general.

At the last state constitutional convention he made the principal address, and since then he has spent much time in revising this for a report of the proceedings that is to be published in book form and in writing a sketch of his own career for the same volume. He had been in frequent consultation with Hon. Wm. H. English over this matter, and the last time he wrote his name was at noon to-day, when he wrote a name was at noon to-day, when he wrote a brief note to Mr. English returning a book he had borrowed with his thanks. Mr. Hendricks has no near relatives except a brother, who lives in Shelbyville, Ind., and a sister, the wife of Dr. Winslow C. Pierce, of New York. His entire fortune is estimated to be no more than \$100,000.

It is known here that his intention was to alandon politics at the end of his term as Vice President. Only a few days ago, in a confidential talk with a friend, he said:
"The newspapers say I am a candidate for name was at noon to-day, when he wrote :

"The newspapers say I am a candidate for President in 1888, but it is not true. I shall not be a candidate under any circumstances. I was not a candidate under any circumstances. I was not a candidate for the position I now hold, but it was forced upon me, and now my political ambition is fully satisfied. I want to retire and rest for the remainder of my life."

Thomas Andrews Hendricks was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, near the city of Zanesville, Sept. 7, 1819. His father, Maj. John Hendricks, with his family left Ohio, the spring after Thomas was born, and set-tled at Madison, Ind. Maj. Hendricks re-mained at Madison until 1822, when he re-moved to Shelly county, than very sparsely mained at Madisön until 1822, when he removed to Shelby county, then very sparsely settled, and opened up a farm. It was located near the center of the county, and She'byyille, the county seat, was afterward partly laid out upon it. It was here that Hendricks grew to manhood. After the completion of his education at Hanover College, one of the pioneer educational institutions of the west, he studied law, and in due time was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Hendricka's public life has been long and varied. In 1848 he was elected to the

In due time was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Hendrickis's public life has been long and varied. In 1845 he was elected to the state legislature from his county. In 1850 he was chosen a delegate to the convention which made the present constitution of the state, and was an active participator in the proceedings of that body. In 1851 he was elected to Congress, and in 1852 was reelected to Congress, and in 1852 was reelected to Congress, and in 1852 was registed to the same office. In 1855 he was appointed commissioner of the general land office, and held the position until he resigned it in 1859. In 1863 he was elected a senator of the United States, and served a full term of six years.

In 1872 he was elected governor of Indiana, and served as such until January, 1877, when he was succeeded by Gov. Williams, since which time he was a private citizen until his election in Novomber. To show the estimation in which Mr. Hendricks was held by the people of Indiana and his great personal popularity it is proper to speak briefly of his three races for governor. In 1860 he ran against Henry S. Lane and was defeated by 9,757 votes. The same year Mr. Lincoin's majority in Indiana over Judge Douglas was 23,654. In 1868 Conrad Baker defeated him by 1,161 votes. The same year Gen. Grant's majority over Gov. Seymour in Indiana was 9,579. In 1872 his majority over Gen. Thomas M. Browne was 1,148. The same year Gen. Grant's majority over Gov. Seymour in Indiana was 0,579. In 1872 his majority over Gen. Thomas M. Browne was 1,148. The same year Gen. Grant's majority over Gov. Gov. Hendricks was the only man elected on his ticket that year, excepting Prof. Hopkins, who was chosen to a non-political office.

In 1876 he was a couspicuous candidate for the presidency, and had the wishes of

office.

In 1876 he was a conspicuous candidate for the presidency, and had the wishes of the Democracy of the west been consulted it is possible he would have been nominated. It is possible he would have been nominated. The east, however, in this instance, proved too strong for the west, and Mr. Tildon became the choice of the convention. To placate his disappointed friends, Mr. Hendricks was given the second place on the ticket, and it is but fair to state that he materially increased its strength in all the western states.

estern states. In 1877, Mr. Hendricks's term of office as governor expiring, he went into private life, and resumed the practice of law in his As a lawyer he was universally egarded as great. He studied the law at Chambersburg, Pa.,

in the office of his uncle, Judge Thompson, an eminent jurist of that state. He thor-oughly mastered its elementary principles,

and the minutize of its practice. With this foundation, and with a natural legal mind, he was never at a loss, and was always strong in any cause without special book preparation. Before court or jury he was equally at home. In a trial he was never off his guard, nor disconcerted by any unlooked-for turn in the fortune of a case. He encountered any such crisis with as much promptness, fortlinde, and address as if it had been anticipated and prepared for.

Mr. Hendricks was remarkable for the readiness with which he gathered up and got well in hand the questions, both of law and fact, in any case in which he was engaged. In this readiness no advocate in the country excelled him, and very few equaled him. He had no specialty as an advocate, being alike effeient in the civil and the criminal court and in all kinds and forms of actions.

him. He had no specialty as an advocate, being allike efficient in the civil and the criminal court and in all kinds and forms of actions.

Althoughout of office after his retirement from the gubernatorial chair, Mr. Hendricks was not out of politics. His voice was heard in every important campaign in his state, and he retained the liveliest interest in all political questions of the day. Indiana always regarded him with pride, and among a large class he was looked upon as the leader of the Democracy of the west. His adherents rallied around him again in 1850, and his name was once more prominent for the presidential nomination.

A bitter fight sprang up among the western leaders, however, and a strong opposition was formed against him. Senator Me-Donald at that time disputed his presige with the Democracy of his state, and had attained considerable popularity in other parts of the west. He became conspicuous as a possible presidential nominee, and with the aid of the Hendricks faction it is possible that he might have been the choice of the Cincinnati convention. It has always been cinimed that Hendricks was the only obstacle to his nomination. It is certain that Hendricks fought his pretentions with bitter seal, being determined, if beaten at all, not to be beaten by a political rival from his own state. As the convention was thus prevented from uniting on a western can didate, it nominated the choice of the east—Gen. Hanceck.

Mr. Hendricks has been a prominent man for many years, and, like all public men, has been criticised and found fault with, but no one ever called in question his private or official integrity. In this respect he was absolutely unassailable. As a public speaker Mr. Hendricks was persuasive and logical. His public addresses were usually carefully prepared. Although an extemporaneous speaker of rare power and force, he seldom or never appeared upon the platform to deliver his first speech in a political campaign without having his manuscript in hand. It was his habit when delivering a set

out guile.

A year or two ago a writer who visited Mr. Hendricks at his home in Indianapolis thus described him:

"Mr. Hendricks is 5 feet 9 inches high and weighs 185 pounds. His body is compact and strong. His head is large and moderately covered with sandy hair, freely intermingled with gray. His eyes are gray, his nose large and prominent, and his mouth and chin are shapely and very expressive. His complexion is fair and inmouth and chin are shapely and very expressive. His complexion is fair and incitned to treekte. He wears no beard except a small quantity near the ear. The contour of his face and form denotes strength and solidity, and no judge of physiognomy will ever mistake him for an ordinary man. He may be said to be in the youth of old age, for, whereas his step is as firm and his voice as resonant as that of a man of 30, he is past the meridian of life. Good habits and a strong constitution are his, and these combined so mix youth and old age that it is impossible to tell where one ends and the other begins."

'Not long before his nomination Mr. Hendricks was in failing health, and he speat some months at the German watering places. He returned a few months later restored to his bodily vigor.

THE NEWS IN THIS CITY. pecial Cabinet Meeting-The Presi-

"By the error of the Senate last session. he country is again placed in the same the death of one man would leave the country without a head," were the words of Secretary of State Bayard as he entered the white house last night, in response to the following:

following:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 25, 1885—Sin: The President directs me to inform you that Vice President Hendricks died at his home in Indianapolis at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The members of the Cabinet are requested to meet the President at 8:30 o'clock to-night.

D. S. Lamont.

to meet the President at 8:30 o'clock to-night.

A copy of the above was sent to each of the Cabinet ministers.

The telephone message the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company sent to the white house at 6:13 last night, "The Vice President has just died at his home in Indianapolis," was the first intimation received.

The President was at dinner when the telephone bell rang half a dozen times without being noticed at first by the attendants. When the call was finally answered the attendant at once notified the President. The latter arose from his seat and, turning, said, "What do you mean?"

The attendant repeated his message, and the President left the table and went to his office.

office.

Col. Lamont was telephoned for, and the above letter to the Cabinet was sent out.

At 6:45 the following telegrams were received and eagerly read: INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 25, 1885.—To Passi-DENT CLEWELAND: Vice President Headricks died suddenly this aflernoon. Disease, proba-bly paralysis. Wst. H. ENGLESH.

bly paralysis. W.s. H. Engussi.

INDLANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 25, 1885.—PRESEDENT CLEVILLAND, Washington, D. C.: Mr. Hondricks sent me a message after noon to-day, at which time he was slightly unwell only. He died about 4 p. m., no one being present at the actual; moment of his death. Dr. Thompson, his physician, thinks paralysis of the heart occasioned his death, which was wholly unexpected.

WM. H. English.

occasioned his death, which was wholly mexpected.

The President appeared very much affected, and remained alone until the members of the Cabinet began to arrivo. Secretary Endlect twas the first to come, and he
was soon followed by Secretaries Whitney,
Lamar, and Bayard, and Postmaster General Vilas. All of these were startled at
the information they had received and could
asy nothing excent to dealore the sad and say nothing except to deplore the sad and sudden death of the Vice President. Secre-

say nothing except to deplore the sad and sudden death of the Vice President. Secretary Bayard, however, gave niterance to the sentences quoted above.

The members all assembled in the Cabinet room, and callers began to arrive to see the President. Among them were Senator Voorhees, Representatives Randall, Holman, and Springer.

Senator Voorhees received a dispatch from Mr. English just after the death of Mr. Hendricks and was much pained. To a reporter he said: "I am more than surprised at the news of Mr. Hendricks's death. I have known him for many years, and his loss is very painful to me. I did not know that he had been ill of late, although some time ago he was troubled with his foot and also was slightly paralyzed in his right arm. There is nothing kind that can be said of Mr. Hendricks that would not be true. He was a man of stainless life, and great courage and ability, and a born leader of men. To say that he was timid in polities was a great mistake. He never was in a position in his life that he did not fill it. His death will cause a great void."

iffe that he did not fill it. His death of cause a great void."

The meeting of the Cabinet, from which Secretary Manning and Attorney General Garland were unavoidably detained, lasted until nearly 11 o'clock. The subject of calling an extra season of the Senate to provide for a president pro tem of the Senate to provide for a president pro tem of the Senate twas considered, but no action was taken upon it, as the approaching regular ession was deemed near enough to provide

for any emergency that might arise. When the meeting was over Col. Lamont made public the following proclamation:

the meeting was over Col, Lamont made public the following proclamation:

Executive Massion, Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1885.—To the Feople of the United States, Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice President of the United States, died to-day at 5 o'clock p. m. at Indianapolis, and it becomes my mournful duty to announce the distressing fact to his fellow countrymen.

In respect to the memory, and the eminent and varied services of this high official and patriotic public servant, whose long career was so full of usefulness and bonor to bis state and to the United States, it is or fered that the national siag be displayed at half-mast upon all the public buildings of the United States; that the executive mansion and theseveral executive departments in the city of Washington be closed on the day of the funbral, and be drapted in mourning for the period of thiety days; that the usual and appropriate military and naval honors be rendered, and that on all the legations and commission of the resonation of this order, and the issue of the United States. In foreign countries, the mational flag shall be displayed at half-mast on the recognition of this order, and the issue main making shall be displayed at half-mast on the resonation of this order, and the issue main making shall be displayed at half-mast on the resonation of this order, and the issue main making shall be displayed at half-mast on the resonation of this order, and the issue main sublems of mourning be adopted for thirty days.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Nov. 23.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Nov. 25, 1880.—To Hon. Assow G. MicCoon, Secretary of the Senate—I am directed by the President to inform you that he has received intelligence of the death of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice President of the United States, and to convey to you his suggestion that you take immediate steps, in conjunction with the elerk of the House of Representatives, to secure a proper perosentation of Congress at the fineral of the deceased. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Daniel S. Lamont, Private Secretary.

Another order was made authorizing the superintendent of public buildings and grounds to drape the departments, including the white house. This work will be commenced this morning.

commenced this morning.
Soon after the death of the Vice President
was announced here Sergeant-at-Arms Canday called on Mr. Edmunds. The latter aday called on Mr. Edimunds. The latter gave no orders as he had not communicated with the President. Senator Edmunds was seen by a REPUBLICAN reporter last night and said: "I have known Mr. Hendricks for a great many years, and we were intimate friends in old times in the Senate. I have always had a personal regard for him, and I regret exceedingly his death."

Senator Edmunds also made public the following notice:

Senator Edmunds also made public the following notice:

Senater Edmunds requests all senators in the city to meet at the Senate judiciary committee rooms this morning at 11 o'clock, to make such arrangements to have the Senate represented at the funeral of Vice President Hendricks as are proper.

Secretary Bayard added, in addition to his utterance as given above: "The news of Mr. Hendricks's death is painful to us all, but the condition in which the American people are placed by his death, through the failure of Congress to pass proper laws regulating the presidential succession—the fact that there is now but one man's life between the American people and no President—is more painful to contemplate."

Secretary Lamar said: "My acquaintance with Mr. Hendricks was not intimate. He has been for many years a great favorite in the south, and I think he was regarded all over the country as a very safe conservative statesman, a man of great dignity and force of character. He had the faculty of attaching his friends to him very warmly. Although his death is very sudden and a great shock to us all, I have often heard his friends express apprehension as to the condition of his health ever since his attack some vers press apprehension as to the condition of his health ever since his attack some years

ago."
Representative Raudali was seen at Willard's, and said: "The news is extremely painful to me. I am very much surprised, as I thought the governor was in good health."

health."

Senator Voorhees and Representative
Holman sent a dispatch to Mrs. Hendricks,
extending their sympathy and placing
themselves at her service.

Spacks Carlist hand of the Academic Spacks Carlist hand to be sent to be set of the Academic Spacks Carlist hand to be set of the Academic Spacks Car beyond measure, he said.

It was a notable fact that every member

of Congress in the city sent a dispatch ex-tending their sympathy to Mrs. Hendricks, and the telegraph offices were thronged all

tending their sympathy to Mrs. Hendricks, and the telegraph offices were thronged all the evening.

The wires leading out of the white house were kept busy until far into the night, and the official intelligence from the President was sent to almost every official of the United States within access of the telegraph in all parts of the world.

The representatives of foreign countries in this city were notified and they in turn notified their governments.

Maj. Hughes East, the private sceretary of Vice President Hendricks, was seen at Willard's. He received a dispatch from Gov. Gray, of Indiana, notifying him of the sad event. Maj. East was almost overcome by the intelligence, and could hardly express his surprise. He telegraphed Gov. Gray for full particulars, which he received later. Maj. East said that Mr. Hendricks was well and hearty on Monday; had made preparations to come here on Tuesday next to remain throughout the session.

Mr. Harris Reynolds, of Crawfordsyille, Ind., arrived at Willard's last night from Indiana. He said that he had been with Mr. Hendricks at 3 o'clock on Tuesday. Indiana. He said that he had been with Mr. Hendricks at 3 o'clock on Tuesday. Mr. Hendricks was on the street in front of

Mr. Hendricks was on the street in front of his house, and replied in response to an in-quiry that his health was good, and that he soon expected to come to this city. Maj. Thomas P. Morgan, a brother-in-law of Vice President Hendricks, was not-fied of the latter's death by a telegram from Indianapolis, which was followed by other dispatches giving a detailed account of the sad occurrence. sad occurrence.

THE FEELING AMONG CITIZENS HERE.

Everybody in Washington knew Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks. His genial, smiling face every citizen had often looked upon. When he was senator he was very popular, and the reception accorded to him at the inauguration by nearly half a million people was an evidence of his great popularity. So when a bulletin was put out on one of the windows of a telegraph office, the few lines threw a gloom over everyone who read them. It was like losing a dear friend, and many were the sorrowful exclamations uttered.

The news soon spread, and crowds began to form in hotel lobbies, and in front of the newspaper and telegraph offices, anxious for further intelligence. The dispatches from Indianapolis contained but meager information, however, and it was not until midulght that any particulars were known. THE FEELING AMONG CITIZENS HERE

aiduight that any particulars were known

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE. The Phispherov of the Sarats.

The death of Vice President Hendricks leaves the United States Senate without a presiding officer. The death of President Garfield, and the accession of Vice President Arthur, four years ago, had a similar result, there being at the time as now no speaker of the House of Representatives to succeed to the administration of the nation's affairs in the creat of a casualty to the existing in the event of a casualty to the existing administrative power. An effort wa administrative power. An effort wa made just before the adjournment of the administrative power. An effort was made just before the adjournment of the Senate in April last to elect a president protempore, but owing to some intervening difficulty the matter went over. The coming session, however, will no doubt witness some enactment providing for such a contingency as that which now presents itself. The successor of Vice President Hendricks will be a Republican, as that party has a majority in the Senate. Senator George F. Edmunds was the last president protem, and can, if he desires, obtain that post of honor again. He is understood, however, to be opposed to accepting it, and there is a disposition to elect Senator John A. Logan to sill the position, Senator Logan having been the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency. It would be a fitting tribute to elect him to the position, which he narrowly missed getting by popular vote. Senator Logan has a strong following, and there is but little doubt expressed as to his election.

Mr. Haine's Tribute in His Hook.

Mr. Blaine's Tribute in His Book.

In the first volume of his "Twenty Years of Congress," Mr. Blaine, referring to the new senators who came in with the thirty-eighth Congress, says:

Mr. Hendricks had served in the House of Representatives from 1851 to 1855. He was but all years of age when this chosen, and his record in the House had not prepared the point to expect the strength and ability which he displayed as senator. He was in the full maturity of his powers when he took his seal, and he proved able, waterful and avide in the dischange of his public duties. He was always at his post, was well prepared on all questions, debated with ability, and rapidly galind respect and consideration in the Scotte.

The Columbia Domocratic Club received

the news of Mr. Hendricka's death while RANDALL'S TARIFF BILL. holding its regular meeting last night, and passed the following resolutions:

> THE EX-SPEAKER'S LOYALTY TO PRESI-DENT CLEVELAND.

Contest for the Office of Port Warden The Deputy Surveyorship - Grant Monoment Fund-Brooklyn Federal

bolding its regular meeting last night, and passed the following resolutions:

Whereas the distressing news of the death of Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks has just been autounced, and whereas this intelligence is fraught with the deepest sorrow to each true Democrat, a sorrow which strangles in vain to express itself fully in language, but which calls upon all to give interance to the voice of mourning; therefore be at Heady of the District of Columbia, That in his death we recognize the irreparable loss of a true patriot, a faithful Democrat, an esteemed and trustworthy chiles, and a man honest and consistent in his convictions and acts.

Begoived, That in the life of Thomas A. Hendricks we recognize an example of devotion to principle and a disregard of self, a submission to the demands of duty and a true, outspicken expression of the principles, he believed to be right and of actions based upon those principles, rarely equaled and never surpassed.

Resolved, That in his death our country loses a statesman, and our party a leader whose loss can never be supplied.

Besolved, That in his death the District of Columbia loses a true and tried friend who was always ready and eager to promote its interest and advancement.

Resolved, That the officers of the club telegraph the sympathy of this club to his family.

Resolved, That the officers of the club telegraph the sympathy of this club to his family.

Resolved, That in honor of his memory the club beauser be desped in mouraing, and that this club do now adjourn. NEW YORK, Nov. 25 .- A Philadelphia pecial says Samuel J. Randall stays most of the time in his summer residence at Berwin. a few miles from the Quaker City, and visits his law office only twice a week. Within the past two weeks it has been hinted that the work is the preparation of a tariff bill, which will be presented in Congress early in the coming session. Randall has made several pligrimages to Washington during the autumn, and he is believed to be as firmly intrenched in the confidence of the President as he has long been in the esteem of the protectionists of Pennsylvania. A tariff bill coming from him will, therefore, have a double importance and significance, and will draw ieta of Pennsylvania. A tariff till coming from him will, therefore, have a double importance and significance, and will draw support from both parties. Randall will himself say nothing on the subject. In season and out Mr. Randall has made no secret of his belief that Mr. Cleveland is the one man who must be nominated in 1888 if the Democratic party is to succeed. He has taken palns to identify himself with the administration, and now the administration announces a scheme of revenue basis with incidental protection," the favorite phrase in which Randall has more than once embodied his own creed.

If Randall can present a bill which commands the support of both wings of the Democratic party, he will then place himself in a very prominent position.

The ex-speaker's loyalty to Cleveland may be illustrated by casual remark the other day. He was walking down Chestnut street with an old friend, and was enthusiastically greeted, by another of his ardent followers as "the next President."

Mr. Randall smilled good humoredly, and, as he moved away, said to his companion: "Either Cleveland will succeed himself in 1888, or it will be useless for the Democrats to hold a national convention." CONTEST FOR THE OFFICE OF FORT WARDES. The Two Wife-Slavers to be Disposed Quick work has been made by the grand jury in the case of Richard J. Lee, sometimes called Dick Sparrow. It was late Monday night when he killed his wife; the coroner's jury the next day found him guilty of committing the aci, and yesterday the grand jury indicted him for

CONTEST FOR THE OFFICE OF PORT WARDEN.

murder.

They were equally prompt in the case of Louis Sommerfield, who committed the double crime of killing his wife and Gottlieb Elsanbraun. Both of the parties were subsequently arraigned, and entered pleas of not guilty. When they were brought into the court room, immediately after the Hamilton jury retired. Sommerfield was apparently cord and collected, Sommerfield was apparently cord and collected. Sommerfield was apparently cord and collected, but Lee carried a handkerchief to his cyes and cried out in loud tones. Seeming to be overcome by his feelings he was led into the dock and given time to quiet down.

Sommerfield, upon being placed at the bar, stated that he could not understand English, and Mr. Richard Copp was sworn as interpreter. The two indictments were then read and the plac taken.

The prisoner manifested considerable interest in the proceedings, and gave close attention to the reading of the indictment. He was advised to procure legal aid as soon as possible, and said that he must consult his minister, who promised to get a lawyer for him.

District Attorney Werthington stated that he should ask the court on Friday to considerable increases and set an early day for trial.

Lee, having recovered his composure, was then brought to the bar. He was asked if he should ask the court on Friday to consider these cases and set an early day for trial.

Lee, having recovered his composure, was then brought to the bar. He was asked if he hed counced, and said in a low voice. "I have not, and will trust to the mercy of the court."

Mr. Worthington said that he understood from the officer in charge of the prisoner that he desired the courtio assign him counsel. The indictment was then read to Lee and a plen of not guilty made.

The court assigned Messres J. H. Walker and Thos, E. Taylor to defend him. The gentlemen being in court, they were notified of the motion the district attorney intended to make, in regard to the trial next Friday. NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—William Leay-craft was at his desk in the port wardens' office to-day weiting for another visit from Alderman Geo. H. Sterling. The latter gentleman, however, did not put in an ap-pearance, and about all that Leayeraft had pearance, and about all that Leayeraft had to do was to answer the questions of numcrous reporters who called upon him. It is said that Sterling has already made application to the attorney general to bring quo warranto proceedings in the supreme court to test his right to Leayeraft's place. Sterling himself believes that when the whole matter shall be laid before the Senate his appointment will be confirmed by that body. The legal points cited yesterday, as given by Counselor Dennison, are regarded by many lawyers as having no application whatever to the present issue. Fort Warden Hiram Collins, who for nearly twenty years has been connected with the New York legislature, said this morning that the appointment was strictly in accordance with law, and that Mr. Sterling had a good title to the place. Leayeraft claims that a similar case arose two years ago when the term of office of Land Commissioner Latting expired by limitation while the senate was CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES.

eivil service promotion through subordinate grades. His presont promotion is from chief of the board of review. Secretary Manning has called for the resignaterm of office of Land Commissioner Latting expired by limitation while the senate was not in session. Mr. Latting was appointed by Gov. Cornell during the Conkling and Platt fight at Albany, and in 1883 Gov. Cleveland appointed a successor, to whom he have a commission. Mr. Trieff to addicate, and after consulting the law Gov. Cleveland canceled the appointment he had made. Leayeraft says he has not received any official notice that his place is wanted. on of Mr. C. Harry Dow, a \$1,900 clerk in the

ition of Mr. C. Harry 10w, a \$1,90 clerk in the superintendent's office, in charge of the furniture division, and be has resigned, to take effective. It is the superintendent's office, in charge of the furniture division, and be has resigned, to take effective. It is the superintendent of the harrow methods of the office. The resignation of Joseph 6, Chandler, receiver of public moneys at Yankton, Dak., has been accepted.

The President yesterday appointed the following postmasters: Edward B. Porter, at Joplin, Mo., vice Matthew W. Stafford, commission expired; Jones S. Medice, at Paris, Mo., vice J. P. Holdsworth, commission expired; Jones S. Medice, at Paris, Mo., vice J. P. Holdsworth, commission expired; Down Wilmot Scott, at Galena, Ill., vice J. B. Hrown, suspended; John Marens, at Hamilton, Mc., vice William A. Morton, suspended; Lloyd N. Lease, at Tiffin, Ohlo, vice Otts T. Locks, supended; William H. Canen, at Merrill, Wis., vice Spencer Wiley, suspended; Bobert J. Mc. Nally, at Keeseville, N. Y., vice H. C. Stevens, resigned, Frank White, at Murtressboro, Tenn., vice Reese K. Hendenson, resigned.

John H. Walsh, of Albany, N. Y., will succeed Mr. Van Rensealer as assistant superintendent of the treasury on the 1st proximo, Mr. Walsh; at present foreman of the treasury cabinet-shop. The assistant superintendent purchases all the carpets, forniume, and other supplies for public buildings, and a change is made in the office for the purpose of securing the services of a practical incelhanic. Mr. Walsh; associationer is proposed securing the services of a practical incelhanic. Mr. Walsh; associationer is proposed securing the services of a practical incelhanic. Mr. Walsh; associationer is proposed securing the services of a practical incelhanic. Mr. wanted.
THE DEPUTY SURVEYORSHIP. THE DEFUTY SURVEYORSHIP.

The announcement of the appointment of James Overfield to be deputy surveyor and John N. Wyatt to be superintendent of the barge office is said to be premature by Surveyor Beattle. It is believed to be a fact that the names of those gentleman have been sent to Washington, and lack only the confirmation of Secretary Manning. Col. Kibbe acted in both capacities during the last years of his public services. Sheriffelect Grant has decided, so his intimate friends say, to appoint but twelve deputies friends say, to appoint but twelve deputies in his office. This is less than half the number that now hold office. Applications for clashing laws bear and applications

supplies for public billfollings, and a change is made in the office for the purpose of securing the services of a practical mechanic. Mr. Walsh's appointment is probationary.

Daniel Rhodes has been appointed a clerk in class 2 in the turnes of education, by transfer from the sixth anditor's office.

Mrs. Mary V. Burt bus been premoted from \$650.10 51,665 in the general land office.

The term of Thomas C. Acton, assistant treasure at New York, will expire bec. 20, and he will be allowed to serve it out although there is strong pressure being brought to bear for his removal.

Thomas Flatles, a well-known Democratic lawyer and secretary of the Irish National Land League of America, was vesterday appointed deputy collector of customs at Boston by Collector Salstonstall. THE GRANT MONUMENT PUND ASSOCIATION set a limit at \$1,000,000 shortly after Gen. Grant's death. At the end of four months \$100,000 has been collected. The total this morning was \$45,456.63. At 2 o'clock \$570 were sent in, making the total \$100,135,62. GOY, HILL LEFT ALBANY

gov. HILL LEFT ALBANY
yesterday afternoon for Elmira, where he
will remain until after Thanksgiving. During his absence the executive chamber is
being newly carpeted and generally renovated. THE BESOKLYN FEDERAL BUILDING.

A large force of men resumed work on e federal building in Brooklyn this morning. The brick work of the foundation is almost completed, and when the stone is placed in position work on the surface structure will be begun. Superintendent Rutan said: "I believe Supervising Archi-tect Baldwin recommends \$\frac{2}{2},000,000 as the amount required to complete the building as originally planned. That includes the building to cover the whole site down to Adams street. At the recent conference in this city between the supervising architect, the local congressmen, and myself the prin-cipal point made was that it would be better for Congress to appropriate at once an amount sufficient to finish the building than make a small appropriation, and trust st completed, and when the stone is than make a small appropriation, and trust to future sessions of Congress to add other appropriations. If \$2,009,000 is appropriated this winter, from my experience as a builder, I know that the work can be completed in

GEN. HUIDEKOPFER'S CASE. He Was Removed.

The removal of Gen. Henry S. Huidekop The removal of Gen. Henry 8, Huidekopfer as postmaster at Philadelphia has stirred up the 6. A. R. comrades, and yesterday Gen. Nat 8. Lane, of Philadelphia, called on the President and presented the resolutions adopted by George G. Meade Post, No. I, G. A. R. These resolutions set forth that "Gen. Huidekopfer, a courade of that post, a Union soldier, who has lost an arm in the service, has been removed from the position of postmaster at Philadelphia without, as far as they know, any just cause: therefore they ask the President whether, in the absence of charges affecting a wounded soldier's official character or ability, such removal is not contrary to the spirit that has and should pervade executive appointments; also, whether such action is not contrary the direct or implied piednes of the President often heretofore made that in removals from office, in the absence or charges or any known disqualification, the fact that an incumbent has been an homorable Union soldier should weigh in his favor subletation of a vierceme simple political considerations all other things being equal. They also ask if astatutory requirements have not been violated, and conclude as follows:

"And it further behooves us as a body to say, and hereful we disclaim all politics and every political motives that in the case of our commade, and all other things being equal. They also ask if astatutory requirements have not been violated, and conclude as follows:

"And it further behooves us as a body to say, and hereful we disclaim all politics and every political motives that in the case of our commode at a soldier. This adds to the reflection contained in a removal without cause—the sing of discrimination against the sadder. "It is not theight that your action is the result of an unviceding policy. If not, let us position you to noted they do not ask."

The President and hew ond ask."

The President and he would consider the polition, but gave no intimation as to his course. s postmister at Philadelphia has stirred up

READY TO GIVE THANKS.

ment and Entertainment Open.

Thanksgiving Day will be generally oberved in the churches to-day. Services will be held at the following places, at 11 o'clock: Metropolitan M. E. Church, where the chimes will be played for an hour, be. ginning at 10 o'clock; West Street Presbyterian Church, in West Washington, when Bev. Dr. Fullerton will speak upon "The American Home." The congregations of the Central, Wesley, First, and Fourth Presbyterian churches will unite in a service at the former church, which has just been completed, and the President and the ladies of his household are expected to be present. Rev. Joneph Kelly will preach. The congregations of the various Baptist churches will meet at the First Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Wheeler, of the Fourth Baptist Church, will deliver the sermon. Rev. Dr. Bartlett will hold a morning service in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. The congregations of the Unitarian and Universalist churches will unite in a morning service, to be conducted by Dr. Shippen. The Young Men's Christian Association will hold service at 9:30 o'clock, to be conducted by Mr. Schristian Association will hold service at 12:30 o'clock, to be conducted by Mr. Kharles Lyman, "Divine Providence in Our Nationa i History" will be the subject of Rev. J. Wesley Front will tell his congregation "Why We Enjoy National Prosperity" at the North Carolina Avenue Methodist Protestant Church, corner of North Carolina avenue and Eighth street southeast. A union service will be held at Waugh Chupel, in which the Fourth Street, Uniontown, and Twelfth Street churches will take part. The Central Union Mission, 9:09 Pennsylvania avenue, will hold special services at 12 noon and at 7:30 p. m. Rev. Dr. C. H. A. Buckley will speak of "National Obedience" at the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church this morning, Rev. Wm. H. Young, pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church, will preach in the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church at a union service of churches on Capitol Hill, Rev. S. Domer, at St. Paul's English Lutheran Church at 7:30 o'clock. The day will be celebrated at the Holy Cross Church sones. erian Church, in West Washington, when Rev. Dr. Fullerton will speak upon "The

Church, will speak on "The Contentment Line in Our Thanksgiving" in the morning, and will hold a prayer meeting at the church at 7.30 o'clock. The day will be celebrated at the Holy Cross Church, corner of Massachuseits avenue and Eighteenth street, by a sermon on "Ethics of Civil Service Reform," by Rev. J. A. Harrold, the rector.

No special arrangements have been made for to-day at the white house. The Cabinet meeting will probably not be held. A quantity of turkeys, 'possums, &c., have been received at the white house.

At the city postoffice several divisions will be kept open for the transaction of tusiness until noon. At that hour the registry and money-order divisions will be closed to the public at the main office and in the several branch stations. The following delivery by carriers will be made: The first at 7.30 a.m., with the usual collections for that hour. The collections for the afternoon will be the same as usually made on Sunday. The carriers' window will be open from 6 to 7 p. m. The various District offices will be closed. A "turkey dinner" will be given the immates of the workhouse and Washington asylum, which example will be followed by similar institutions generally.

The Capital Bicycle Club will make their

will be followed by similar institutions generally.

The Capital Bicycle Club will make their annual Thankagiving Day run to-day, starting from the club house at 9 a.m. for Upper Mariboro', Md. Twenty-live members will join the "run." The return trip of nineteen miles will be a road race for all who care to enter, with a view to breaking the record of one hour and thirty minutes. The rifle team of the Washington Light rifle practice over the range at the Washington barracks.

Services will be held at the Memorial Church, by Rev. Dr. Power, this morning. The Corcoran ArtGallery will be open all of to-day. There will be no charge for admission.

A MANDAMUS REFUSED. Clerks May Not Practice Before the Departments Under the Law. The hearing in the matter of the application

Woelper-Fracker.

There was a quiet wedding at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Fracker, on Iowa elecie, last evening. Mr. George W. Woelper was married to Miss Marie Antoinette Fracker at 7:20. The ceremony was performed by the Ecv. John H. Elliott, of the Church of the Ascension, and the bride was given away by her father. The bride wore a superbrobe of while Ottoman silk, with a sweeping voil of tulle, fastened with orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of Cornella Cook roses. About fifty persons witnessed the marriage, and afterward good wishes were tendered and a collation was served. Mr. and Mrs. Weelper have gode north on an extended boar, and withen go to New Orleans, where they will raside in future.

The President's Reception

The Horticultural Society last night elected membership Col. S. T. Suit, Dr. D. J. Hurry of Fairfax county, Va., and James Beil, at Unknitown, B. C. Dr. Hasil Norths presented the speicty with a collection of Chimical vector lables and seeds, which were obtained at San

The Meintire Case.

The case of Edwin A McIntire, charged by William T Gallagher with perjury in the matter of the estate of David McIntire, was tried in the police court pesterday, and after a partial hearing, the court adjourned until Monday afternoon.

The Weather.

For Washington and vicinity—Fair weather; to decided change in temperature to-day; fol-

wed during Friday by slightly warmer

Thermometric readings-3 a. m., 35,99; 7 a.

Thermometric resumps 3 m., 40.78; 7 p. m., 50.50; 11 s. m., 40.90; 3 p. m., 40.78; 7 p. m., 50.80; 10 p. m., 34.90; 11 p. m., 34.80 Mean temperature, 37.60; maximum, 42.70; minimum, 53.40; mean relative humidity, 630

d Luther B. Harrison, for a mandamus on the ecretary of the Interior to compel him to per-

Gen. John Eaton Resigns. Gen. John Eaton Resigns.
Gen. John Eaton, commissioner of education, restorday tendered his resignation, to
take effect upon the appointment and qualification of his successor. Gen. Eaton's health is
much impaired, and he resigns for the purpose
of accepting the presidency of a collega where
his labors will be less exacting. Following is
his letter of resignation: his labors will be less exacting. Following is his letter of resignation:

DEPARTMENT OF THILLSTERIOR, BUREAU OF EDUCATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1885—THE PRESILENT: The overwork, without vacations, which this office, with its insufficient clerical force, has seemed to me to demand, has so far impaired my health that I desire to accept the presidency of a college, where I may reasonably hope for less exacting labor and for full restoration to health, and I, therefore, the presidency of the selection of the first tender my resignation to take effect on fore, tender my resignation to take effect or the appointment and qualification of my suc cessor.

Trusting that this may be accomplished at an early date, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

Toun Exron, Commissioner.

The Grand Army Wants to Know Why

had followed her and were in court. They had found the child in the house of a friend in Eightleth street. Salle was cheerful, iaughing and chatting with those in whose care she was. The father, a weary and broken-down looking man, told of his efforts to keep Sadle at home, but that she could or would not live with her stepmother. She had gone to care for the baby of young Peck's sister, and young Peck had persuaded her to go to. New York with him. "I ran away with will, and not he with use," put in young Sadle, and then refused when her sister begged her to return home and be a good girl.

"Never mind, Will, we may be harmy yot," chirripped Sadle to young Peck, which stay her side. Peck was dheataged and the girl, who says the is if years old, was committed to the Rouse of the House of the House or securing. Mr. Aginton, of Brooklyn, draws nightly large and appreciative audiences to the Ninth Street Einh. He is one of the best in the busi-An elegant Thankegiving dinner will be served at the Casina, 723 Seventh street, for so

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS. The Churches and the Places of Amuse

DEATH OF THE KING OF SPAIN-GREAT ANXIETY.

Russia and Austria Making Extensive Preparations for War-Expelling Americans from Germany-The Elections in England.

MADRID, Nov. 25,-Throughout Monday night King Alfonso had spasmodic fits, the result of fever and debility. Six doc-tors from Madrid and two physicians of El Perdo were in constant attendance. They decided on Tuesday morning that the king was in a dangerous condition. The fits continued throughout Tuesday, and the king died at 8:45 o'clock this morning. The pope's tenediction arrived before he expired. All the officers of state and the cabinet ministers, except the minister of war and the minister of the interior, were present at the moment of dissolution. The cabinet met immediately and the queen was appointed regent. In accordance with the law the members of the cabinet have tendered their resignations, but will remain in office pending the regent's pleasure. The body of King Alfonso will be interred in the palace of the Escurial.

Orders have been issued that the troops be confined to the barracks. Great anxiety prevails here. A rigid censorship is exercised over press telegrams.

The queen has accepted the resignation of Fremier Canovas del Castillo, and has called upon Senor Sagasta to form a cabinet. present at the moment of dissolution. The

called upon Senor Sagasta to form a cabinet.

Large forces of military and police are
being quartered throughout the country as
a precaution against Carlist uprisings.

London, Nov. 25.—The queen was the
first person in England to receive an official
notification of King Alfonso's death. Besides sending a message of condolence to
King Alfonso's widow at Madrid, she dispatched a special messenger to the Spanish
embassy at London within half an hour
after the receipt of the news.

THE HERR TO THE THRONE.—THE POLITI-

THE HERR TO THE THRONE.—THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

New York, Nov. 25.—The Spanish vice consul in this city, on being informed of King Alfonso's death, said. "I presume his daughter, the Princess of Asturias, now 4 years old, will be the heir to the throne, and Queen Christina, her mother, doubtless will be the regent. As to the political outlook and the talk of a republic, my official position forbids me to say. If the people declare for a republic, then Ruiz Zarrilla without any doubt will be elected first president of the republic of Spain. He has been fearfully misrepresented in this country as an extremist and communist, whereas, in fact, he is the most conservative of radicals and has the good will and esteem of the masses. He has been maligned by his enemies, but the popular voice would declare for him almost unanimously. The political situation stands thus: The government in power is conservative, and the legal opposition is led by Sagasia, who will take a great part in the formation of a new government. There are only two strong parties in Spain. The republicans, led by Castelar, have always advocated a republic by careful methods; Pi Margallist at the head of the federalists, and it is hardly probable that he would proceed to have more than a show in a republican form of government. Of the independent republican to the front. I don't think Spain will have a republican form of government now."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 25.—The porter forms that Austrian occupation of Servia, in the event of a revolution in the country, will lead to Russian action in Bulgaria. The fact that Russia is massing a large force in Bessambia, and that Austria is making the same war preparations in Bosnia, causes the utmost uneasiness in diplomatic circles in this city, and it is believed that Prince Alexander will now decline to relinquish control of Eastern Roumelia, Consequently, a pacific solution of the Balkan question is PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

control of Eastern Roumella, Consequently, a pacific solution of the Balkan question is increasingly difficult.

The porte is negotiating with Baron Hirsch for a loan of \$5,000,000.

London, Nov. 25.—A dispatch from Sofia this afternoon says; "King Milan sant a message under a flag of trues to the Bulgarian advanced line, proposing peace at the request of the powers. The Bulgarian commander sent the message to Prince Alnt the message to Prince Al examer. The latter declined to accept the proposition on the ground that Bulgaria had not received such a request from the powers. Prince Alexander refuses to consider a peace proposal until the Servians have evacuated the Widdin district and the

have evacuated the Wildin district and the amount of war indemnity payable by Servia to Bulgaria has been fixed."

Bulgaria has been fixed."

Bulgaria has been fixed."

Bulgaria has been fixed with a returned to this city. The war is considered to be over. The order summoning the landsturm for active service has been countermanded.

Buggaria, Nov. 25.—The Servians renewed the attack on Wildin this afternoon without success.

without success.
London, Nov. 2d.—The powers have instructed Prince Alexander of Bulgaria to agree to an armistice.
King Milan has given orders to his troops. to cease hostilities

EXPELLING AMERICANS FROM GERMANY. Berlin, Nov. 25.—Two Americans, Peter Jepsen and Martin Grassboell, staying at Hadersleben, a scaport town of Prussia, have been ordered to quit Germany. Both are waturalized citizens of the United States, and reside in Illinois. Mr. Jepsen has appealed to the American legation.

THE ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

London, Nov. 26.—Yesterday's voting was decisive of the collapse of the liberals. If the conservative successes continue in the same ratio, which is now considered probable, the conservative majority in parliament will overtop the combined liberal and Farnellite vote. Of the three greatest electorates voting yesterday, Liverpool returned eight conservatives and one nationalist; Leeds, three conservatives and two liberals. Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Sir Lyon Playfair, both of whom are popular; and Shaffleld three conservatives and two liberals. The conservative majorities were mostly large, while the majorities of the liberals were small. Lord Randolph Churchill carried Paddington by a vote of 2,371 against 1,625 for his opponent. The defeat of Mr. Gladstone's ministers, Mr. Hugh Childers and Mr. Lefevre, and of two of his under secretaries, Messra, Hayter and THE ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND. Hugh Childers and Mr. Lefevre, and of two of his under secretaries, Messrs, Hayter and Holmes, adds to the conservative triumph. The liberals carried a number of new seats, but in no instance did they oust a tory from an old conservative seat, whereas the con-servative successes were chiefly obtained in former liberal divisions.

Miss Pomeroy as Viola-Miss Louise Fomeroy is a nost arties, and artinl, charming, and acceptable Viola. So felt the great crowd at Herzog's who witnessed lest night "Twelfth Night," She was a true girt and a true boy—disguised—and by her feminine and masonline ways delightfully carried the audience with her ait through the romantic story.

HON, JOHN T. HEARD, of Missouri, and Hon. G. Barry, of Mississippl, are at the Ebbitt. M. BARTHOLDI and his wife salled for Havee esterday on the steamer Normandie, of the

ALBERT C. FOWLER and C. O. Elliott, of this city, were admitted to practice in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mas. BEFMER, of Wheeling, W. Va., is visit ng the capital as the guest of Gen. James M Ewing, 912 H street northwest.

Hon. W. D. Owns, representative-elect from a the tenth Indiana district, has arrived in the

MIS. NORMAN J. COLMAN, wife of the commi by her physicians. Her condition is improved, and her friends feel justified in hoping for her